Atkinson's Saturday Evening

...LY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND ...

Bulletin No. 217. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER ... 1862.

(a) The Green Tortoise. (b) The Loggerhead Turtle.

ESCULENT GREEN TURTLE

Testudo mydas, Linn. Chelonia mydas, Cuv.

The marine tortoises, or turtles, as they are commonly called, are distinguished from the land tortoises by their broad and flattened feet, which are formed for swimming, and by the shape of the bones; the first and second bones of each foot being furnished with rudiments of nails, while the third and fourth are prolonged into the edge. The shield, as in the land tortoises, is divided into two portions, the upper or dorsal, and the lower or ventral shield, which are connected with the ribs, and which is called externally by hard horny, plates in one or two continuous pieces. Neither of the jaws of the mouth are furnished with teeth.

The green turtle is named, not on account of its being externally of that colour, but from its green liver, which in fat living specimens is of a deep green colour, and which, for delicacy and perfection, may be considered as one of the largest of the genus, often measuring eighteen inches in length, and weighing from five or six pounds. Its shield is somewhat of a heart-shaped figure, and is divided into thirteen principal and considerable, and twenty-four smaller and deeper undulations, but not exhibiting those numerous and beautiful tints which characterize the Hawksbill turtle, which affords the tortoise-shell of commerce; but so much is the flesh esteemed, that here and all over the world it is regularly imported in considerable quantities to supply the luxury of the table.

The above wood-cut represents the manner in which the marine tortoises are caught on the coast of Cuba, and on part of the South American continent. The Count de Lacepede, in his History of Oviparous Quadrupeds, has described the various modes in which the marine tortoises are caught, and will call considerable attention to the subject, as it is a regular article of trade in the West Indies, and is regularly imported in considerable quantities to supply the luxury of the table.

The green turtle is found to provide his wife with necessaries suitable to her situation and his condition in life; and if he commands either in a civil or military capacity, he is obliged to pay those deficiencies out of his own income.

Q. What is the proportion he is not chargeable?

A. Two-thirds.

Q. Suppose he dies before he recovers the money, or after he recovers it?

A. In either of these cases he is entitled to the debts in her own right, without being obliged to pay those debts; and if he dies before he recovers the money, his executors have the same right.

Q. What right does the husband acquire in the personal property of his wife, by the marriage? Suppose she possesses any of those as he pleases, and on his death they go to his executors?

A. They go immediately and absolutely in him, and he may dispose of them as he pleases, and on his death they go to his executors.

Q. Suppose the husband in law to provide his wife with necessaries?

A. The husband is bound to provide his wife with necessaries suitable to her situation and his condition in life; and if he commands either in a civil or military capacity, he is obliged to pay those deficiencies out of his own income. The question is not chargeable.

Q. Can husband and wife be witnesses for or against each other?

A. It is a settled principle of law that they cannot be witnesses for or against each other; nor can either be examined touching any matter either in a civil or criminal case, which may have the least tendency to criminate the other.

Q. Is there no exception to this rule?

A. The single exception known to the law, is where a woman is charged with the murder of the child to make an affidavit against her husband, upon which he may be called upon to keep the peace.

This writ is entailed at the law price of fifty cents per copy, with a liberal deduction to wholesale dealers. As the ordinary affairs of life require every individual has occasion to consult a legal adviser.—This little volume will inform him on most subjects, when counsel is not at hand, or when the occasion does not require the employment of it unless absolutely necessary. Even to those who contrive to keep clear of the law, it will be found of very great value; and will at little cost and little of labor, add somewhat pleasure to the mind of the generally well informed reader. On occasions of doubt, it may be consulted and understood by all.

OLD BACHELORS.

He who dies single would ever live,
Deserves to always live alone;
No sympathy he has to give,
Nor pity that he can call his own.
Like some uncultivated field,
His heart all weeds and thistles doth lie;—
No fruitage the waste soil can yield,
And hotbed of hope but spring to die.

SKETCHES OF THE LAW.

One of the most useful volumes to the general reader, and one to all classes of citizens, is the *Elements of American Law*, recently published in this city, and for sale by most booksellers throughout the country. It contains in the compass of about two hundred and fifty pages, a brief abstract of the existing law on no less than seventy different subjects, embracing the various topics which occur most frequently in the ordinary affairs of life. Chancellor Kent of Maryland, and Chief Justice Marshall, unite in recommending it as a correct synopsis of American Law. No higher authority in its favor could be given. To give our readers an idea of the character of the whole, the author has executed his task, we select the article on the Law of Marriage.

Question.—Who are incapable of contracting marriage?

Answer.—All persons who have not sufficient age or understanding, to deal with discretion in the common affairs of life, as idiots, and lunatics, (except during their lucid intervals,) and persons who are under any contract, and of course to that of marriage.

Q. Is marriage with such an incapacity absolutely void?

A. Not; there though no sentence of avoidance be absolutely necessary, yet no will for the sake of the good order of society, as of the parties, or most of the parties, that such marriage should be considered as void without a sentence declaring the nullity of the contract proceed to be ascertained by the decree of the court of competent jurisdiction.

Q. Is marriage procured by force or fraud obnoxious to law?

A. Yes; but is equally proper in this case, as in that of injury or insult, that the fraud or violence should be purged by subsequent cohabitation.

Q. Would intentional misrepresentation vitiate the contract?

A. A misrepresentation however disingenuous, of the circumstances of one of the contracting parties, as to condition, rank, fortune, manners or character, would be inoperative. The law considers no provocation the result of a blind credulity, however it may have been provoked.

Q. At what age may persons bind themselves in marriage?

A. The age of consent to a matrimonial contract as fixed by laws, is fourteen in males, and twelve in females.

Q. Is marriage contracted before that age voidable?

A. Marriage before that age is voidable at the election of either party, on arriving at the age of consent.

Q. Can a person marry while a former husband or wife is living?

A. Such a second marriage is absolutely null and void, and is declared a criminal offence, in most if not all the States of the Union.

Q. Are marriages between near relations by blood or by the lawful?

A. The law declares all marriages within the lettinddegrees to be void.

Q. May persons marry without the consent of parents or guardians, but leaves the formation of the marriage contract with as few checks, as in any nation of the civilized world.

Q. Are there any peculiar ceremonies necessary, to the valid celebration of a marriage?

A. The consent of the parties is all that is required, the presence of the clergyman is not essential to the validity of a marriage, the consent of the parties may be declared before a magistrate, or simply before witnesses.

Q. How is a marriage dissolved?

A. When a marriage is duly made, it becomes of perpetual obligation, not to be renounced at the pleasure of either or both of the parties. It exists only to be dissolved by the death of one of the parties, or by divorce.

Q. What are the two kinds of divorces?

A. *Divorce from the bed and board*, pronouncing which is total, and divorce *from bed and board*, which is only partial.

Q. What disabilities existing in the parties, render a marriage voidable?

A. The canonical disabilities, such as consanguinity, affinity, and corporeal infirmity existing prior to the marriage, but in those cases if it is wish, for all civil purposes, unless sentence of nullity be declared in the life-time of the parties.

Q. For what causes will he law declare a marriage absolutely void?

A. Civil disabilities, such as a prior marriage, want of age or idiocy, which make the contract void in its nature, and therefore incestuous.

Q. For what causes subsequent to the marriage, divorces *from the bonds of matrimony* granted?

A. The policy of the different states is exceedingly various on this subject. In some no divorce can be granted, save by the sentence of the Legislature, in others, the courts are allowed to grant divorces from the bonds of matrimony for adultery. In one the incontinency of the consort, as to absolute divorces, for the same reason, as to the marriage, is confined to the case of adultery, and in others, intolerable illtreatment or wilful desertion, or continued absence of one of them, authorize divorces *from the bonds of matrimony*, under different modifications and restrictions.

Q. In what cases will the law decree a separation, *from bed and board*?

A. In most of the states, the courts have the power following the example of the ecclesiastical courts, on the complaint of the wife, of cruel and inhuman treatment, to decree a separation *from bed and board* for her relief, but not her husband, and he under his control, or for the desertion of her, and refusal or neglect to provide for her.

Q. After the parties are thus separated, is the husband liable for the debts of the wife?

A. The courts exercise the power of making suitable provision for the maintenance and education of the wife and children, out of the husband's estate.

As connected with this subject, we also subjoin the following law regarding

Q. What are the legal effects of marriage?

A. The law regards husband and wife, as one person, and therefore all the personal property of the wife, by the marriage, vests in the husband, and he may dispose of it as he pleases, and on his death it goes to his executors.

Q. Can the wife sue in her own name?

A. She can be injured in her person or property, and her husband may join with her in the suit, but cannot sue without him, and in that case he must be joined as defendant, and the wife may be indicted and punished for

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE EMIGRANT MADONNA'S SONG.

BY MISS MARY EMILY JACKSON.

O, pastor of a chosen people,
In savage haunts, or desert wilds,
The sacred bright robe, so nobly fair,
Above the wide creation smiles.

And though the polished arts of men,
Have gone on with influence there;
Though rude the haunt, or dark the glen,
If nature's charms are every where.

In the soft breeze at even-tide,
The wild flower by the murm'ring stream,
The little rills that merrily glide,
The pale moon with its silvery beam.

And though no much loved friend I meet,
And though no children of mine are there,
Yet I the savage wilds can greet,
For natures charms are everywhere.

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The Life of a Gambler.

We take the following history from the Richmond Compiler, the editor of which, for a brief time past, has been assiduously laboring to break up the numerous gambling establishments in that city. It undoubtedly furnishes the history of many similar characters in this city:

"I was born in the county of Orange, in the year 1798, my parents died when I was between 13 and 14 years of age, and on division of the estate, after selling off all that belonged to it, the portion which fell to me was about $1,750, which the Executor paid me in cash and bonds, in the 22d year of my age. My guardian was a kind man, and treated me as a son, and then to get me a wife, both of which I accomplished in the 21st year of my age, having taken to the daughter of Mr. ——, of the county of Spottsylvania, who a few weeks after gave me a check on the Bank of Virginia for $1000, which I drew out and went to board myself in this place for the purpose of engaging in merchandizing with the $1000. I had formed of my own legacy, made me a capital of ten thousand five hundred and eighty dollars, with which I opened, as I thought, a splendid Grocery, and soon commenced the most ruinous system of indiscriminate credit, and too much put in the country, and neglected my collections until I found myself getting behind hand. This at first caused me many uneasy hours, but I was soon relieved by some good friends who advised me to destroy my books, give up a great deal, which I determined to try. I then commenced making my daily visits to the Oyster House, and there I found relief (or those who pretended to be such) by whom I was very soon invited from thence to Faro Bank. The first night I was introduced, I drank wine very much, thinking it would about balance my brandy account, but then determined that I would go no more, but I had got so fond of running to the Oyster House every day, that I found it impossible to break off, particularly as it all added a temporary excitement to the dull monotony of my life. I then began to look closely at account and was large that I determined to try my luck afterwards again. I set out, and about 9 o'clock, one night, after having taken a hearty supper of Bill Gamer, which did not pay the laundry account; but I had no doubt by the next night I should balance it and have some to spare. In this way I became initiated into those halls, almost every night leaving a sick head to home to bed, until I found that I had spent a thousand dollars, which I knew would be my last, and I made a vow to myself with the hope of doing so, I continued my visits until I found that all was gone, and I left another day to my self-destruction. I then resolved to sell out. The proceeds of my store with a debt due, left me found about $3,500, and now to pay this I knew not but after several days of sad reflection, I determined, unknown to my wife, or the purpose of raising a stake to go to Faro again, to make a conditional sale to a negro buyer, of a fine young mare, and received her full price, and by this means got the sum of $300. And now I resolved to have a last throw, and to leave nothing but not one dollar in consequence, I was compelled to borrow of my wife, and left another day for when she was taken from the house, the distress I occasioned my poor wife and children would have almost drawn tears from the eyes of a savage. I returned then to end my existence by a dose of Laudanum, but my wife, who was watching for that purpose, had my heart failed me, and I threw it away, determined to try my luck once more for my last dollar and my last hour or six five inches in diameter.

"Ah! I exclaimed Di Loria—"I regret it now—for I do detest those hideous serpents—I would give half my fortune to be rid of them—they are horrible creatures."

"You are right master," said Ayar Gul. "They are a great nuisance, and there are almost always plenty to find."

"It is not only that," said the young man, "but you know that my betrothed Marguerite—whom if Heaven wills, I am to wed to-morrow, has a most unconquerable antipathy to the sight of one of its species, and I would not have one in the house with her for the universe. Besides, I am told that the very presence of snakes would almost deprive her of sensation. But her father, her mother, and myself have all agreed to stand to conquer her silly but deep-rooted fears of those reptiles. We have tried to accustom her to the sight of them, and have often thrown them in her way after they had been killed—and then laughed at her pretension of terror.

"That is the only way to conquer her foolish antipathy, master," said the wily African. "In my country we throw basketsfull of our snakes and chickens to eagles of horror. But a thought strikes me. A mamba presents itself—curing her of these foolish fears, if you can only be prevailed upon to adopt it." And his eyes were for an instant lighted up with a gleam of fiendish delight. "We will take the snake home with us. But first let us eat—for I am hungry. We cannot eat the black pottage."

"Noble fellow!" said Theodore, as he assisted Ayar Gul to seat himself on the edge of the basket, "I will do it myself—I will conquer the fear of Gul's daughter's fear of the snake cannot be far off."

They partook of the food, and Col. Wilks's habitation—the block of agave all on the bleeding carcase of the antelope, which they had left behind. Theodore had like most of the human in the silence enamored of his own study, with visage in one of the wings was the head-dress of an Oriental woman, and a veil of the window, and a sabre, several the room from the deepest darkness.

Theodore approached the window on tiptoe—cautiously opened the glass door—Marguerite was not there. He then took the serpent from the hands of Ayar Gul—drew the second through an incision of precaution fine bruised the neck of the reptile on the window frame. Theodore had the serpent, whose brilliant hues were already extended by death, beneath the drawing table. He then retired, and silently closed the door. He turned to see for met Colonel Wilks, who laughed heartily at the trick which Theodore was playing on Marguerite.

The room which was appropriated was truly the fashion of innocence. The head of a mother had first turn which had decked the apartment. The little bed, curtained with white muslin, was covered with snowy linen, and shining as brilliant as Parian marble—that the pillows were filled with roses—that little dressing glass—those silken robes—that cross of mother of pearl—that bible—that prayer-book—all told the little history of innocence and deep rooted beauty, proved that Marguerite was a child of nature. Theodore heard her sweet voice—he found a firm and resolute leader of an opposite faction, the bloody hand of Di Loria would soon be seen rolling down the Gaulis Staircase."

"Marco —were I to trust you with a secret that concerned my life—would you be faithful."

"By St. Marco, my patron I swear, that never!"

"Nay,—a promise," said Francesco, "is all that is necessary."

"That is freely given to my friend" said Marco.

"Know then, that I have at last formed bold designs for raising my fallen fortunes. I have put myself at the head of a few faithful friends, that are daily, and hourly increasing, for what purpose you shall presently guess, as we have sworn if God and St. Mark aids our cause, that the power of the Valmarino family shall be brought low. We mustfight for it, and in the subterranean vaults of our old Palazzo, and only wait till our numbers are strong enough to raise my decayed family from the obscurity and degradation into which it has fallen—and settle it upon the ruins of its now powerful Valmarino foes. Now my friend, I le ave it at your option to join us or not—for its a desperate undertaking."

"And if I do not I will without delay—but I will be scarce worth the while, as I possess naught but my sword."

"And a courageous heart"—said Di Loria.

"It is dang er only that can prove that"—said Bertuccio—"and I do not but I have a brave heart and he said will be joined to promote your just and righteous cause, in defence from the gripe of oppression, a proud and noble people. But the night his closed in, I must begone—where do you sleep to-night?"

"Sleep! I sleep"—answered Di Loria—"no—no—not to-night. Necido is Valvarino now in his tomb—but you see that tall white column—just visible amid the gloom, near it is a tomb—he there to night at the hour of eleven, strike thrice upon the iron door, and it will be opened, repeat this watchword, Venice and Liberty,' and admittance to a subterranean, deep in the earth, you will here meet one of our band till then, farewell."

"Farewell, and may St. Mark bless you," said Bertuccio, and after Di Loria was out of hearing added," but if St. Marco can save you now, you may bless him. An! simple, simple Francesco, thou knowest not what a viper thou hast in thy bosom—it is laughable to think that I, the hired spy of the Doge, should so easily find these conspirators haunts, and become a worthy member. I will instantly to the Doge, and inform him of it; and if I can secure these villains to night, my fortune is forever made. Saying, the treacherous Marco Bertuccio departed.

Nicolo di Valmarino, the Doge of Venice, was seated supping with a show and measured step, in a balcony of the palace, that over-looked one of the principal canals. The balcony communicated with a large room, the private hall of audience of the Doge, which was furnished in singular magnificence. On one side of the apartment, was a row of slender marble columns, supporting a carved ceiling, representing the firmament, while the floor was paved with marble. At the upper end of the room, which was hung with purple and black satin, was a kind of throne, above which, in sombre majesty appeared rampant, the Winged Lion of St. Mark. At the extremity of the room, was a pair of folding doors that, however, were seldom used, owing to a small door cunningly concealed by the hangings, and opening upon a back staircase, which better answered the purposes of the Doge and his emissaries.

The moon had now arisen above the towers of the Ducal Palace opposite, and had, as it was entering the apartment, when a sound below arrested his footsteps. Leaning over the balcony, he discerned a small gondola, with one man only aboard the boat, as it turned it, met her lip and kissed it, for the first time. How that kiss thrills through my frame even at this distant day!

Shakespeare.—In pronouncing his oration, he had endless grace and variety of action; using both arms with much propriety, that by their movements might satisfy every conjecture what he was aiming. His voice had in it almost every sort of musical sound; it was sometimes as sweet as the notes of a violin, and at others as mellow as an organ. He was so great a master of original wit, that he often rather used natural allegorize of every kind, that he made those who heard him speak, believe him in the right for the time, be the subject of his oration what it might.

Mamma laughed. I wonderedhow any single man on earth could venture to dominate as a presence in the presence of a woman. I resolved that I never was so timid—or even so timid as that.

Days and weeks passed, and still we all lived together, and still Mr. W. was silent, and my single creature could be more completely ignorant of that intelligence which was the subject of the conversation of the whole house, than I was. Every one seemed to be in the secret, and I, the principal, born in ignorance of it. Mamma would be taken into counsel with Mr. W. and Mrs. Hawkins, and even informed me where his little property was invested, and held the nightly meetings. Wishing to be the gainer by my ignorance, I was determined to profit by it, and when I was taken him for, that now the question was, "Why don't he declare himself?" I was not quite certain, for we were in a country where the natural reserve of the English character is thrown off, and where people are accustomed to say and do things which would be considered indelicate in England—and his town house and his carriage—and how I, as an only heiress, had invested my money all of it all, as my instructress first, and afterwards my ally!

"I wonder they don't come back, Emily, our love—why, they have been gone a whole hour and a half," as she spoke, papa re-appeared—"Oh, here they are—how you have frightened us, papa! you done with Mr. W.?—of course you told him how flattered we all felt!" "Flattered!" repeated papa, "I don't see any thing so very flattering in it, my dear." "No, my dear! from a man of his years and experience!" "What on earth are you talking about, Mr. H.? you are very ungallant to your daughter, my dear, but I protest I find you quite incomprehensible at present. Do you or do you not agree that Mr. W. would be a great match for my girl?"

"To be sure I do, my dear." "Very well, my dear, then surely we are both agreed in thinking his proposal flattering?" "Of course, my dear, you are the best judge: only I feared you might not like it, that's all, my love." "Indeed." "Well, my dear, go on!" "Yes, my dear, but I don't recollect where I was." "That I was a superior woman, dear."

"Oh, aye; and what next?—yes; that he was very persuasive situated, that he looked on it as a most fortunate circumstance of having met my family, and that, from the great kindness we had shown him he was induced to ask a favor of me." "Well, that was putting the thing very handsomely, I must say—what, Emily!" "Indeed again, papa." "Now, my dear, do get on a little faster, will you?" "I am, my dear, getting on as fast as I can. Then he talked a long while about women being hard upon one another." "But," says he, "I'm sure Mrs. H. does not include in that way"—and here papa drew himself up, and looked at me, and then, my dear, he said you said you could conceive a woman to have been jilted, and yet of about a man, before being married to him—did you say so, my dear?" "Yah, to be sure I did, because I knew he has the character of being a little dissipated, and if he supposed that he married into a family that would think such things wrong, he would have less hesitation about us." "Oh, well! I suppose that was what put it into his head, my dear." "Very likely, papa." "To ask you, my dear, to visit his wife." "Visit his what!" "His wife, my dear."

Amanda's and my consternation may be imagined. The man after whom we had travelled hundreds of miles, and spent hundreds of pounds to see, after neglecting for him, all other claims—that man was married! and to his mistress too! We soon broke silence to scenes frought with reflections of failure and mortification, and returned to spend a true winter in the tiresome mansions of Nottinghamshire. But although mamma has experienced one check in her hitherto brilliant career, she is too good a general to feel utterly discomfited; and we propose taking early in the spring, to twice, to Amanda's and my consolation, that we shall find, "at true, but nine—but, the last time,

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.—From the Mauch Chunk Courier we learn, that during the week ending 22d inst. there has been despatched from that place 94 boats, carrying 4,157 tons of coal.—Former Report, 2,434 boats, carrying 116,451 tons. Total amount despatched this season 120,608 tons.

PAY OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE IN NEW JERSEY.—By a recent statute of New Jersey, the per diem allowance to Members of the Legislature is fixed at three dollars, and every twenty miles travel going to and returning from the seat of government is considered equal to a day's services and paid for accordingly.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—John H. Pleasants, editor of the Richmond Whig, lately under arrest for refusing to obey the summons of the Court of Alexandria, in the Randolph affair, has been discharged, Judge Breckenridge deciding that the power assumed by that Court to compel his attendance, is unlawful.

At the late fire in Thomaston, most of the papers of J. S. Abbott, attorney, were in an iron safe, being a "double-wrought chest,"—and although it fell from the second story into the cellar, and was exposed for some hours to a heat which melted part of a stove, and destroyed the iron key in the padlock of the safe yet *no paper in it was at all burned, or rendered illegible.*

The steamboat Chief Justice Marshall, in leaving New York, on Friday, ran over a small boat which instantly sunk. One man, the only person in the boat, saved himself by swimming to the steamboat Superior, immediately in the rear.

Dutee J. Pearce, Esq. has been elected a representive in Congress, from the state of Rhode Island, by a majority of over 500 votes.

Mr. Tracy has been elected to the Senate of New York, from the Eighth district, by a majority of several hundred votes, over his competitor, Mr. Jones.

During the last six weeks there have been no less than twelve steam boat disasters, attended with a loss, in the aggregate, of more than *a hundred lives.*

London papers state that the private journal of Miss Fanny Kemble, kept since her arrival in the United States, is about to be published in that city.

Of twelve persons confined in the Barnstable prison, Mass., seven have been committed on the charge of murder.

The "Johnson Central Committee" have just published a full length portrait of Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, representing him on "the floor of Congress, presenting several important reports; to wit:—In Defence of Andrew Jackson, on the Seminole War; Abolishing Imprisonment for Debt, including his Sunday Mail Report."

On the 19th inst. Miss Roberts of Doylestown, Pa. was thrown from a wagon in which she was proceeding to this city in company with her cousin; and so severely was she injured that she survived but a few minutes. Miss R., was only 19 years of age, and by her modest deportment and engaging manners had endeared herself to a numerous circle of respecting and respectable friends.

A RARE DAY'S WORK.—A laborer, on presenting himself, last Thursday, at a store in Washington street, and asking for employment, was told by the clerks, who were disposed at the moment to be facetious, that they were particularly in want of some one to do a piece of work, the nature of which they proceeded to explain. It was to take up a brick, which they pointed out on the side walk, carry it directly across the street and lay it down in a certain spot on the opposite walk, and having done so, to pick it up, retrace his steps and lay it down precisely where he found it. This they wished repeated without intermission for a whole day, and for such a day's work, they would pay him twelve shillings. The applicant signified his assent to the bargain, but as he went away with the air of one who twigged a quiz, nothing more was thought of the matter. Early the next morning, however, he appeared on the ground and commenced his labours; and though it rained most of the day, he continued with imperturable gravity, in spite of the merriment he caused, to obey his instructions in every minute particular, and without intermission, from seven in the morning till six in the afternoon. On presenting himself for payment, according to contract, he observed to his employers that they had probably mistaken him for one of the idle vagrants with which the city abounded; that his application was not for charity, but for the opportunity of faithfully earning the means of subsistence; and that being unable to find other employment, he had held them to their bargain from the most pressing necessity. And now, said he, I'll get my supper for I have not had a morsel to eat to-day. The announcement changed at once the complexion of the whole affair, and appealed to the more serious feelings of his employers, who voluntarily added a half dollar to his stipulated wages; and it is probable that this day's work will be the means of his obtaining steady employment hereafter.—*N. Y. Courier.*

WARREN CONVENTION.

The *Pittsburg Gazette* of the 23d inst. says:—"The Philadelphia and Allegheny county delegates arrived in this city, last evening, in the steamboat Beaver, having spent more than eight days in examining the country and collecting the information necessary to making the decision upon the question referred to them. We have heard it intimated that the decision would be made this day, but have not received the slightest intimation what it would be. We have, however, made up our mind to be contented with it, and to contribute our mite of labor to forwarding any measure which may be necessary to carry the decision into effect.

P. S.—Since writing the above paragraph, we have conversed with several members of the delegation from this county and Philadelphia, who informed us that, at a meeting of those delegations, this morning, they had decided unanimously, in favor of the Mahoning valley and Akron.

We are much pleased with this decision, and with the unanimity with which it has been made. We are not the less pleased with this decision because it is in favor of the route which we advocated—for which advocacy, our motives were assailed, both to the east and to the west."

HEAD ACHES.—A singular instrument, called *electromoteur*, has been invented in France by Mr. Fontenbas which is capable of curing the most inveterate head-aches. For slight head aches, it need be applied only once for about half an hour, but for chronic ones, the application must be repeated. It is said to be completely successful in such aches of every kind whether they originate from constitutional weakness or a disordered stomach, from dissipation or histeria.

An ingenious though unsuccessful attempt to procure money by a forged check, from one of the banks in Wall street, was made on Tuesday:—A porter was sent with the check in a Bank Book, with several deposits regularly entered in it, as though the money was to be deposited in another Bank. The whole concern was a forgery, Bank Book, Check, and all. Messengers were despatched immediately with the porter to the spot where the villain was waiting, but too late to nab him—he had taken the alarm and decamped.

[illegible]

would pass off in a horizontal direction. The most probable conjecture, and the only one which we can reasonably form, is, that they are small comets, revolving around the earth, in a manner similar, to that in which the larger move around the sun. In passing through the earth's atmosphere, they may become heated and filled with electric matter, which being discharged with a violent report, may cause fragments to fall to the earth.

THEATRICAL BENEFITS.—The following are believed to be the greatest theatrical benefits ever given, viz:

Kean's benefit at Drury Lane Theatre London, yielded £856 sterling, or	$2,277 77
Talma's greatest benefit at the Theatre Francais, Paris, amounted to 15,000f.	2,802 50
Payne's benefit at the Park Theatre, New York, was about	4,200 00
Dunlap's benefit at the same house was	3,194 50
Cooper's recent benefit at the Bowery Theatre, was	4,500 00

The above is furnished by a correspondent. If his statement be correct, the Cooper benefit is the largest in amount on record.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

The annexed account from a Massachusetts paper equals any thing, in the way of absurdity, that even the records of Animal Magnetism can produce. The story however is gravely told, and apparently without any suspicion of imposture on the friends of the somnambulist.

[*From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Nov. 10.*]

The Somnambulist in this town, of whose extraordinary character mention has lately been made, continues to attract the attention of our citizens by acts unexampled in the history of such persons. The girl lives in one of the most respectable families in town, and, incredible as some of her acts appear, they can be attested by many of our respectable citizens who have witnessed them. The most astonishing of her acts when asleep, and which is contrary to the philosophy of nature, is that of reading with her eyes shut and bandaged! To prove this, a gentleman on Wednesday evening, took with him a new book, wrote her name with a pencil on the first blank leaf, and then gave her the book in a room so dark that he could not read. She opened it at the first leaf, and immediately asked why her name was written in that book, as it was not hers. Another gentleman presented a card, with his hand directly before it, which she read at once. It is too much perhaps to believe that she reads by supernatural powers, or with the organs of vision entirely obstructed. It is more rational to believe that the same cause (a determination of blood to the head) which physicians say produces her disease and sharpens the other organs of her brain, memory, wit, &c. may also render her sight much more acute and penetrating than we can conceive of. A few nights since, she threaded a needle twice, and made a bag, with her eyes apparently shut, and where there was not sufficient light to see to thread a needle. It is a common thing for her when asleep to talk, sing, and do her household work, as regular and correct, and follow directions, as well as when awake. The paroxysms increase upon her, both in frequency and duration.

ANOTHER STEAM-BOAT DISASTER, AND LOSS OF LIVES.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 15.—We learn from Capt. Boggs of the Free Trader, from Florence, that the steamboat Illinois, Capt. Bell, on her way from St. Louis to this place, has met with one of those fatal accidents so common to our steamboats. A few days since, the day not precisely known, one of her boilers collapsed, and an explosion took place, by which 28 persons were scalded to death and lost overboard. Capt. Boggs has furnished us with the following list of the killed and wounded. The accident took place in the Mississippi, about five miles above the mouth of the Ohio.

James Tutt, cabin passenger, dead.			
Mr. Jones, deck	do.	badly	scalded.
S. Somerville, deck	do.	slightly	do.
L. D. Garrison, deck	do.	do.	do.
S. M. Gray, do.	do.	badly	do.
P. Hendrickson, do.	do.	do.	do.
J. McNight, cabin	do.	do.	do.
D. A. Fullerton, deck	do.	do.	do.
Wm. Harrington, do.	do.	slightly	do.
Mr. Harrington and child, deck, badly			do.

Mrs. Hendrickson, lost overboard.
Mrs. Hendrickson and three children, dead.
H. Patterson, badly scalded.
James Emerson, dead.
Mrs. Wolford, scalded.
Tho. Archer, do.
D. Decker, a girl, lost overboard.
John Gibson, badly scalded.
Tho. Alexander, do. do.
Abrose Garret, dead.
M. M'Gray's three children, dead.
Two other men lost overboard.

It is reported, that the steamboat *Bonnets O'Blue*, on her way from New Orleans to Nashville, has been snagged and sunk.—*Herald.*

We have just been favored with the following letter from a highly respectable gentleman of this city who was on board the Illinois at the time of the explosion. *Ed. Cour. & Enq.*

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.

"Sir: I arrived here this morning, being among the few who escaped unhurt from the explosion of the steamer Illinois. This melancholy accident occurred five mile above the mouth of the Ohio, as we were descending the Mississippi. At the time I was sitting with my three companions in the upper cabin, to which circumstance we are probably indebted for our safety, nine passengers were killed and buried near the spot. Six others were ascertained to have been drowned, and it was expected that a number were missing, but in the confusion it was not possible to ascertain fully.

There were a number badly wounded, of whom two died before reaching Smithland, Ky. at which place sixteen of the wounded were left in hospital. There were many more who were scalded more or less.

From the annual statement of the affairs of the Union Canal Company, it appears that navigation opened on the 20th of March, and continues open to this time. The receipts of toll from Nov. 1, 1832, to Nov. 1, 1833, was $102,682.

[illegible]

by the Admiral. We did not hear of the wreck till the 25th inst., when the Soho was sent for the passengers; a party had come before them for their protection from Peniche. The Superb arrived yesterday with the Marquis of Soule, Dutchess of Terceira, and 2,000 stand of arms.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN ROSS.

After an absence of three years and a half, and when almost every hope of the safety of Capt. Ross and his companions had been abandoned, it will, we doubt not, be highly gratifying to all classes of society, to learn that this intrepid navigator arrived in Hull on Saturday last. The following details from the Hull Advertiser, will be read with great interest:

At half past nine o'clock this morning (Saturday) we had the pleasure of welcoming Captain Ross to old England, on board the Gazelle, Rotterdam steamboat. He came accompanied by our townsman, Captain Humphreys, whose vessel they quitted off the Humber, and to whose bold seamanship and manly exertions, the shipwrecked navigator and his crew are, under Providence, indebted for their rescue.

The hardy veteran was dressed in seal-skin trowsers, with the hair outwards, over which he wore a faded naval uniform: and the weather-beaten countenance of himself and his companions bore evident marks of the hardships they had undergone, although they appeared in excellent health. On landing, at half past nine yesterday (Friday) morning, from the Gazelle, the capt. and his comrades, Commander J. Ross, Surgeon M'Dearin, and Mr. Thom, the second officer of the expedition, with Captain Humphreys, proceeded to the Vittoria Hotel. Within a few minutes after his arrival, the news spread rapidly through the town, and crowds proceeded to congratulate the adventurers. The mayor and aldermen waited on Capt. Ross, in procession, and conducted him to the Mansion-house, where he partook of some refreshment. The wardens and several of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, a deputation from the Commissioners of Pilots, and several other public bodies also waited on him to present their congratulations. The bells rung merry peals, the colours were hoisted on all the shipping in the port, and a public dinner was to be given at two o'clock to Capt. Ross, by the principal inhabitants. He was to start for London at four in the evening. The freedom of the Corporation was to be presented to him in a silver box.

In 1829, our readers are aware that Capt. Ross fitted out his expedition, with the view to determine the practicability of a new passage which had been confidently stated to exist, particularly by Prince Regent's Inlet, and that, in consequence of the loss of the foremast of his vessel, the Victory, he was obliged to refit at Wideford, in Greenland. The accounts of his departure from thence on the 27th July, 1829, formed the last authentic intelligence received of the expedition, until the commander and crew were picked up by the Isabella, of Hull, Capt. Ross's old ship.

By Capt. Ross's account it appears, that the first season, that of 1829, was the mildest that had ever been recorded, and the sea was more clear of ice than had been experienced during any preceding voyages. On the 14th of August Capt. Ross reached the spot where the stores of the Fury were; landed without experiencing any difficulty, and there he found the provisions, &c., but not the wreck, which had totally disappeared. Having supplied all his wants at this depot, he advanced to the southward round Cape Carey, from whence the west coast led him, in a S. W. direction, to the lat. of 72 deg. N. Here he was for the first time seriously impeded by ice; but, after examining an inlet, he proceeded to urge his way to the southward, as near the west shore as the shallowness of the water permitted, and occasionally landed to take possession of the newly-discovered region for the British crown, with the usual ceremony. Owing to the rapidity of the tides and currents, the stubborn quality of the ice, and the rocky character of the coast, the voyage was extremely perilous. Having experienced several almost miraculous escapes from shipwreck, they ultimately succeeded in reaching the 70 deg. of latitude, in a direction nearly due south of Fury Point, where their course was arrested by an impenetrable barrier of ponderous ice. In a harbor which they found at this extreme point they wintered.

In January, 1830, they opened a communication with a tribe of natives, who had never before held intercourse with strangers. Friendship was soon formed between them and the tars, and the first winter, which was not very severe, was spent very pleasantly. Having learned from the natives, that the east sea was divided from the west by a neck of land, the point was examined, and *all hope of effecting a passage in that direction* COMPLETELY EXTINGUISHED. Commander Ross, (nephew of Capt. Ross,) who was sent to survey the coast of the west sea, leading to Cape Turnagain, succeeded in getting within 150 miles of it, and left off within a short distance of where Captain Back expected Fish River to join the sea. They also determined that the land was continuous to that which forms Repulse Bay.

During the autumn of 1830, the voyagers waited in vain for the ice to dissolve, as it had done the preceding year. They had not, with great exertion, proceeded more than four miles, (retracing their course,) when they were arrested, in a dreary position, by the approach of a winter unparralleled in severeity—the lowest temperature being 92 degrees below the freezing point. The summer proving no less rigorous for the season, little hope was entertained of a release, and a further progress of 14 miles was all they could accomplish.

In October, 1831, the ship was laid up in the harbor in which she at present lies moored, and where the party endured the rigors of another winter, not less severe than that of the preceding year. Their provisions being consumed, they had now no alternative but to abandon the vessel and proceed to the spot where the Fury's provisions still remained—a direct distance of 200 miles, which was increased by one half, in consequence of the circuitous route which the ice obliged them to take. They accordingly left the Victory in May, 1832, and after a journey of uncommon labor and hardship, reached Fury Beach in the month of July. During this journey they had not only to carry their provisions and sick, but also a supply of fuel, for without melting snow they could not even procure a drink of water.

They repaired the Fury's boats, and attempted to escape; but it was September before they reached Leopold's Island, which they have fully established to be the N. E. point of America. Here they vainly waited for the ice to break. It presented an impenetrable mass, extending across Lancaster Sound, and intercepting the progress of the fishing ships, which could advance no further than Admiralty Inlet, where some remained as late as the 19th September the

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Philadelphia Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1832.

Ashes	Pot	100 lbs.
	Pearl	
Beeswax	Yellow	lb.
Bristles		
Cocoa		
Coffee	Rio	
	Laguira	
Cotton	Louisiana	
	Alabama	
	Upland	
Feathers		
Flaxseed		bush.
Flour	Howard-street	bbl.
	City Mills	
	Susquehanna	
	Baltimore	
	Alexandria	
	Fredericksburg	
	Richmond	
	Petersburg	
	Georgetown	
Grain	Wheat	bush.
	Rye	
	Corn	
	Oats	
Hemp	American	ton
	Russia	
Hops		lb.
Iron	Pig	ton
	Bar	
	Hoop	
	Sheet	
	Nail Rod	
Lead	Pig	
	Bar	
	Sheet	
	White	
	Red	
Molasses		gal.
Oil	Linseed	
	Lard	
	Sperm	
	Whale	
Provisions	Beef	bbl.
	Pork	
	Hams	lb.
	Shoulders	
	Lard	
	Butter	
	Cheese	
Rice		
Salt		bush.
Seeds	Clover	
	Timothy	
	Flaxseed	
Spirits	Brandy	gal.
	Gin	
	Whiskey	
	Rum	
Sugar		lb.
Tallow		
Tobacco	Kentucky	
	Virginia	
	Ohio	
Whiskey		gal.
Wool	Merino	lb.
	Full blood	
	Half blood	
	Three quarters	
	Native	
	Pulled	

SALE OF STOCKS.

At the Philadelphia Exchange and Exchange Board, Nov. 28.

40 shares Philadelphia Bank	113	100
5 do. Girard Bank	94	50
$1000 Penn. 5 shares	105	50

Monday, November 27.

25 shares Commercial Bank	93	50
6 do. Girard Bank	95	50
10 do. Schuylkill Insurance Co.	31	50
11 do. Marine Insurance Co.	77	50
6 do. Mechanics' Bank	93	50
$1300 Pennsylvania 5 per cents. 1828	100	100

SCHEDULE'S EXPRESS EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, November 30, 1833.

REMOVAL.

The Printing and Publication Office of this paper is now removed to No. 36 Carter's Alley, 2d door below 2d st. between Chesnut and Walnut.

THE NEWS.

We have devoted a large space in this paper to the items of foreign news, furnished by our New York papers of Tuesday last. The London dates received, are to the 13th, and the Liverpool to the 16th, both inclusive. It will be seen that the death of the King of Spain has been followed by a serious commotion in that kingdom, and that Ferdinand's brother, Don Carlos, intends making a vigorous push for the throne. Affairs in Portugal are still undecided. The report of General Bourmont, Lalochejaquelin, and several other French officers, having left the service of Don Miguel, appears to have been correct. They are stated to have arrived in Spain, (probably in company with Don Miguel,) and by the last accounts were performing quarantine at a small town in Estramadura. Orders had been transmitted from Madrid that on the expirations of the quarantine they should be conducted to Seville, and sent out of the country.

Captain Rose, commander of the Arctic Expedition, has returned to England. The details of his expedition, and adventures, which we have not room to mention, will be found interesting, not long since, in search of Captain Ross.

TRIAL OF THE MANSONS.

The trial of Robert Manson, Froman Manson, (his son) and Joseph B. Strafford, (his son-in-law) for a CONSPIRACY and ASSAULT and BATTERY, with intent to murder, was brought on in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, 1833, and was terminated on Tuesday last, by a verdict of NOT GUILTY against the MANSONS, and *Stafford* guilty on counts in the third count.

On the 14th November, the Defendants' counsel moved that a separate trial should be granted to each, and had before the Court, affidavits of material testimony of the wives of two of the defendants. After hearing the arguments *pro* and *con*, the Court held the matter under advisement until the 19th, when the opinion was duly delivered by the presiding Judge (King), denying the application; he stated that every precaution which could be found, had been carefully examined, and if any doubts had remained in the minds of the Court, those doubts would have been cast for the defendants; but the offence of conspiracy was of a *joint* nature, and even if separate trials were awarded, the same testimony would be required in all, for if the testimony of the wife would acquit two defendants, her husband must, consequently, be discharged, as at least *two* must be convicted of conspiracy; that the granting of separate trials was a matter entirely in the discretion of the Court, depending upon the circumstances of the case; that as the only ground of the present application was that the testimony of the wives could not be positively be adduced, as that could not be permitted, even on separate trials, the application must be refused for the reasons assigned jointly against the wives' testimony.

The Sheriff then proceeded to call the Jurors, who were respectively asked "if they had formed or expressed an opinion on the matter," and after several challenges for cause and *peremptorily*, by the Commonwealth and the Defendants, the Jury-box was, at half past eleven o'clock, filled as follows—

Jacob Hewell,	James Howell,
Thomas Black,	Joseph Montgomery,
George Hay,	John Carpenter,
Wm. D. Hugh,	Jeremiah Willis,
Philip Lowrey,	Leonard Jewell,
John Copes,	Joseph Cox,

The case then proceeded, and fifty witnesses were examined, twenty-*five* on each side; each witness was sworn and put to the stand, and an abstract report of the case could not be given, without injustice to either side. The charge was made by *Thomas S. Hart*, of counsel, that on the night of the 10th of October, about 11 o'clock, near Gifford's Run, above Smithfield, he was attacked by three men, who, he declared, were the three defendants: and after being wounded on the head, was left for dead, until he was found the next day in a state of insensibility, from which he roused at about two o'clock in the afternoon.

On the second day of the trial, it appeared, that no attack was made on Mr. Hart, and that even if an attack were made, the defendants were elsewhere at the time of a variety of evidences adduced to support the particular charge preferred by the prosecution and defence. The case was skilfully, eloquently and zealously argued by the counsel, and Judge King delivered the charge of the court to the jury, pointing out that the offence and its nature, leaving the facts for the free determination of the jury, briefly recapitulating the prosecution and defence, and occupying twenty-four hours deliberation by the jury, two depositions were *acquired*, and the third *consented*. Thus he terminated a case, which has created an extraordinary excitement, and which, on the score of both jurisprudence, and the whole affair from its commencement, has presented an entangled mystery, which even the keen sagacity of justice has failed to penetrate, and the only anticipation of the *truth* ever being seen, must arise from the stings of remorse or death. Circumstances, rare occurrences in the age of civilization.

The whole case will, we learn, shortly be presented to the public in a pamphlet.

We also learn that the term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the county of Philadelphia,

This is the highest criminal court, established by the Constitution and Laws of Pennsylvania, having exclusive jurisdiction of the higher class of crimes—as murder, rape, arson, robberies, burglaries, &c. &c. jurisdiction concurrent with the inferior courts, of other offences. It is held by the commission of one or more judges of the supreme court, assisted by two of the judges of the court of common pleas of the county, with authority to hold, and commencement power to hold, if given to any two justices of the Supreme Court and to the President and one Associate of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Since last year, it has always been the custom for the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Mayor and Recorder of the City, to sit with the Associate Judges of Court of Common Pleas; but while the last two years, the Justices of the Supreme Court have not held any session, leaving it to the Presiding and Associate Judges of the Common Pleas to hold both courts, assisted in their sterling worth of remark, that during the last two or three years, the records of this court will show a considerable less than a dozen cases of crime.

At the present term, their indictments for fifteen murders received for robbery, arson, burglary and two for assaults and rapes, with intent to kill, have been disposed of. The court was holden by *Judge King*, who, during his very many years of judicial statement, has acquired a rich judicial reputation and distinction for talent, research, integrity and legal acumen. To *Judge Parker*, associate judge, also much credit is due for the promptness with which the public business at was done, and, at the same time, a due confidence in regard for the liberties of parties and rights of individuals.

RECEPTION OF MR. CLAY.

Mr. Clay reached this city, on his way to Washington, on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Clay, his two grand children, and Miss Southgate, a friend of the family, of *New Jersey*, at whose house Mr. Clay stopped while in Trenton. He was brought to this city in the splendid Washington Post Coach, and on the outskirts of the town, with the same, a due confidence in regard for the liberties of parties and rights of individuals.

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LITERARY MISCELLANY.

The Book of my Lady.—Messrs. Key, & Biddle have just published a volume of some 300 pages, under the above singular title. It comprises a melange of articles in poetry and prose, many of which are extremely beautiful, and evidence the ability of the writer. The articles in prose are decidedly the most attractive, particularly that of Christmas, which is the author will be deeply interested, and which will render the book itself as a pleasing companion to the lovers of light reading.

We have been favoured with a copy of an address delivered before the Philadelphia Law Students' Association, by Chapl. Hall, Esq. on the 3d inst. The Mirror of the reigns of a man of peace,—abounding in laughable incidents—the Fugitive of Surrey; the Red Coat of Prague; the Rose From Old Orleans; the Jack of Diamonds; Evidence; the White Grey Hounds; and the Magic of Time. All the stories possess deep interest, and though not developing the genius of a Scott or Cooper, will repay with pleasure the time spent in the perusal.

MECHANISM OF THE HAND.

We have before us, from the press of Carey, Lea and Blanchard, the fourth number of the Bridgewater Treatises. It embraces a view of the hand, as an mechanism and vital endowments as eliciting design in the Creator. The object of these treatises, it will be remembered, is to demonstrate the power, wisdom and goodness of God, as manifested in the works of nature. The present number, forms a deeply interesting volume on the anatomy of the hand, the muscles of the arm, the combination of many bony masses for the hand, and the subtlety, its muscular and mechanical powers, &c. The author—Sir Charles Bell,—appears to be intimately acquainted with the subject, and has brought to light, in the elucidation of his text, many important facts connected with anatomy and natural history. The work is one that cannot be attentively read without advantage to the reader, and profit to the mind.

We have marginal several pages as affording paragraphs suitable for extracts, but have room, at this time, for the following only—

After having examined in a manner in which one instrument, the hand, is modified and adapted to a variety of purposes in different animals, it is interesting to see this mode of elucidation—that we contrast it with its opposite extreme, and view the hand, single and alone. Indeed, have shewn in the most tribes the most curious mechanism of instruments for exercising the hand, supplied by an apparatus which is on the lowest grade of its body. The sucking fish, *remora*, has a similar process on its back. It attaches itself to the bottom of the shark and to whatever is afloat; and, of course, to the bottoms of ships. The ancients believed it capable of stopping a ship under sail, and the fish was hence called it remora. We must admire the means by which those fishes retain their proper position in the water, without clinging by their fins or teeth, and they are free for all other uses. The apparatus by which they do so is very curious. The apparatus by which

Any word a now taken for a key: *Paris*, for example. That is a five-letter word, and, for the sake of security, it would be well to choose for the key some one of more number of letters—*Hand*, for instance. Now write in this cypher, with this key, the phrase "We need a leader," as came to write *Paris* for the phrase, meaning it as cipher, it is necessary, thus:

Write Parisfor
weneedaleader

We write the ciphe, as a cypher for us, the letter which we find in the upper alphabet under the letter of the phrase to be written—*w* for *P*, *e* for *a*, *n* for *r*, *e* for *i*, *e* for *s*, and so on.

Proceeding thus, we should obtain the following sequence of letters: *tcfeilikmiuw*

The person who receives the cipher, using the key ever the letters: as, *Write Paris* and *tcfeilikmiuw*

CHAPTER OF MISSES.

The dear little Misses we meet with in life,
When heroes and what have they never to do,
And when a man's taking a *Miss* for her *Wife*,
He is *Mis-led* as well as *Mis-taken*.
When I courte *Miss Kid* and obtained the kiss,
I thought in the warmth of my passion,
That I'd made a virtue of *Miss*-ion instead of a *Miss*,
But 'twas only a *Miss*-calculation.

For so many Misses, surrounded *Miss Kid*,
With the zeal and love interlarding:
A jealous *Maid* not put a stop her bold
That she ought not to give her a hearing.
There's a certain *Miss*-chance that I met with one day
Almost sent my hopes to destruction,
And also felt a momentary ill will roggle my—
And all owing to our *Miss*-construction.

Discovered by a *Miss*-information I went,
The cause of her anger threatening:
But *Miss*-understanding I parried the note,
And introduced *Miss*-understanding.
When by tender love-tones I'd appeased her anger,
Miss belief made her doubt my intention,
And I vainly got wed to *Miss*-fortune before
I could wrest her from *Miss*-apprehension.

But when she no longer would yield to *Miss*-doubt,
But let belief be *Miss*-placed,
She had with *Miss*-like a most serious fall out,
And to wed fell into disgrace.
But when at the church to be married we met
Miss-take made the Parson to linger,
And I got so annoyed by what I called *Miss*-fit,
I could not get the ring on her finger.

Having been so *Miss*-used, I now keep a strict watch,
The Devil he'd in fear of *Miss*-carriage,
And I found, when I got home, that my *Miss*-match
Interfered with the joys of my marriage.
Miss-rule at the table, *Miss*-laying and doing wrong
Miss-management there took her station,
In any case, this I know, the making my bed
Was all missed by *Miss*-application.

VARIETY OF SCOLDS.

"In the whole course of our reading," says a celebrated writer, "we have never met with a scold who was not a woman." Of course, we have not the pleasure of being acquainted with all the scolds of the world, but we have met with a few, and the result of our observations is, that there are many varieties of the species, and that the scolds of Shrew's Kitchen are not the only ones.

First.—The authoritative scold, who discharges her spleen to support her dignity, and will not permit the least infringement of the rights and privileges of the race.

Second.—The instinctive scold, who reads certain lectures for the information of her husband's morals, recommending him to be good and conscientious in all the less precepts.

Third.—The domestic scold, also many above, who endeavors to convince the world that she can read off the stage as well as on it.

Fourth.—The sympathetic scold, who exclaims for the good of her country, to display her great knowledge of party principles.

Seventh.—The inebriate scold, who, by forming a coalition with the whole human race, though last, not least in many, who may with the utmost propriety, be called a professional scold, possessed of a volume of voice, combining the compass and exhausted strength of all the rest. She is an universal scold, and is found in the ancient, country and practice of scolding, that all others impotently admire, and leave her the undisputed heroine of the field of battle.

A TRAVELLER RICH.—In one of the wild mountain paths we suddenly fell in with a Turkish tomb, about sixteen years old, standing by the side of the road, and pointing forth a song with all the light translation of a school-boy. On the tomb was his hand was inscribed upon his dagger; and after a customary pause, he approached, there leaned against it a well proportioned young man, tall and well proportioned as a well bred man. His face was extremely prepossessing; and although he was a Turk, there was not a trace of wildness or ferocity in his countenance. He was accustomed to encounter the eye of the Turk. We carried on a long conversation, in which he returned with the most graceful courtesy and acknowledgments.

THE FIRST RING.—"I cannot, a fat, corpuly, cheerful, looking old gentleman, of the name of Adkins, say the few kind executed for high treason. The sentence was duly carried into effect, and the head was cut off in due time. "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the first ring." "Yes, I have a few rings one; he still lives." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the second ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the third ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the fourth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the fifth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the sixth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the seventh ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the eighth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the ninth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the tenth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the eleventh ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the twelfth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the thirteenth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the fourteenth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the fifteenth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the sixteenth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the seventeenth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the eighteenth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the nineteenth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the twentieth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the twenty-first ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the twenty-second ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the twenty-third ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the twenty-fourth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the twenty-fifth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the twenty-sixth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the twenty-seventh ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the twenty-eighth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the twenty-ninth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the thirtieth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the thirty-first ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the thirty-second ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the thirty-third ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." 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DECISION OF CHARACTER.—You may recollect the mention, in one of our conversations, of a young man who wanted in two or three years to grow gigantic, as good-gate reveis with a number of worthless associates called themselves his friends, till his means were exhausted, when they of course treated him with neglect or contempt. Reduced to absolute want, he now day went out of the house with the intention to put an end to his life: and wandering awhile almost unconsciously, he found himself in a house at an entrance which overlooked what were lately his estates. Here he sat down, and remained fixed in thought a short or hours, at the end of which he sprang from the ground with the air of a man who had taken his last resolution, which was, that all those estates should be his again; he had formed his plan too, which he instantly began to put in execution. He went home, and determined to seize the first opportunity, if however hostile a battle, to engage with them, though even one so dispirited a life, and resolved absolutely not to survive, if he could help it, a lifelong or whatever he might obtain.

The first thing that drew his attention was a young of coals, that of a cart in the pavement before a house. He offered himself to shovel or wheel them into the place where they were to lie, and was accepted. He received a few pence for his labour; and then, in pursuance of his new way of life, he requested a small gratuity of meat and drink which was given him. He then went to a public house, and after eating which might chance to offer; and was with the delightful industry through a succession of servile employments, longer or shorter duration and servility, avoiding, as far as possible, the avenue of a public house.

He promptly seized every opportunity which could advance his purpose, never regarding the meanness of occupation or appearance. By this method he had gained, after a considerable time, money enough to purchase a few articles which he knew to be in demand by hot trade when joined to understand the value. He readily found a market for them, and by this and by good advantages, retained, without a single deviation, his first determination, became rich, and died an inestimable effect, which, according to general law, belongs to the strongest form of will in a character.

—*Foster's Essays.*

MODES OF SALUTATION.—An author has observed, in contrasting the haughty Spaniard with the lowborn Frenchman, that the proud, stately gait, and inflexible carriage of the former, were expressed in his mode of salutation; the very reverse of the light, easy, and flexible carriage of the Frenchman, who bows to you as if he were about to ask you to dance. How do you carry yourself?—was equally expressive of the gay manner and accustomed action of the other.

The Dutch, who are considered great smokers, have a charming method of expressing the want of a light: "Mynheer, you smoke very well."—"May you eat a hearty dinner!" is the usual compliment to a person who has taken leave; the republic, when the people were mostly navigators and fishermen, is—"Has vaart awe?"—"How do you sail?" The Italians, who are famous in the world for their politeness, say, "Vi bacio le mani," or "I kiss your hands;" and use many other affected modes. They have also a kind of kissing of shoulders, or shrugging, by which they regulate the number of bows, genuflections, and words to be spoken upon any occasion. Arabians, also, practise their ceremonies for days before they appear at court.

The Persians take off a slipper, and the people of Arracan their sandals in the street, and their stockings in the presence of the king.

In Otaheite they rub their noses together.

The inhabitants of Carnovo, when they would show a particular respect, kiss the hand of the person they intend to honour, and then put it to their mouth.

Two negro kings, in the interior of Africa, salute by stamping the middle finger three times.

An Ethiopian shows the utmost mark of the person he means, and toss it about him, so as to leave his foetal nature naked.

The inhabitants of the Philippines bend very low, placing their hand on their cheek, and raise one foot in the air, with the knee bent; or they take hold of one's hand or foot, and rub it over their face.

The Japanese, when they meet, gently apply their noses straight against the persons they salute.

In the Society Islands, the highest in the left part of the person saluted, pass it gently over the right leg, and over the face.

THE THIEF'S OR MISTAKE.—When Washington, the first President of the United States, was a boy, he received as a present some very fine peaches from a neighbouring gentleman. Being very fond of this fruit, he was much pleased with the present, and resolved to eat them after dinner. But, unfortunately, they were locked up in a closet, to which he had no key. Being unwilling to wait so long, he went to his father's study, and, finding the door open, he entered, and, seeing the basket of peaches on the table, he took out a few of the largest and finest, and was about to leave the room, when his father, who had discovered his intention, asked him what he was going to do with the peaches. He replied, that he had taken them from the basket, and was going to eat them. "But, my son," said his father, "you have taken them without my consent, and you ought not to be guilty of stealing." Every rebel pondered deeply in the case of mistake." Of himself being in the wrong, he burst into tears, and promised never to do so again.

—*Life and Services of Washington, Personal Memoirs and Memoirs.*

DEATH OF CHARACTER.—On the occasion of a burial, a Scotchman, who had been a long time confined to his bed, requested the principal mourners to throw cabbage stalks at each other. This is called knowing how. They done, for at least an hour, they hurled each other with great violence, in their own way, and the deceased was interred. Upon the return of the party to the house, the deceased was found sitting by the fire, with his head bound up in a napkin, and a bowl of broth in his hand. "Why, Sandy," said one of the company, "I thought you were dead." "Hoot, man," said Sandy, "I was only trying how you would behave at my funeral."

A CLERGYMAN TRUE.—"I cannot, a fat, corpuly, cheerful, looking old gentleman, of the name of Adkins, say the few kind executed for high treason. The sentence was duly carried into effect, and the head was cut off in due time. "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the first ring." "Yes, I have a few rings one; he still lives." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the second ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the third ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the fourth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the fifth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the sixth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the seventh ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." 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"And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the seventy-seventh ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the seventy-eighth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the seventy-ninth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the eightieth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the eighty-first ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the eighty-second ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the eighty-third ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the eighty-fourth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the eighty-fifth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the eighty-sixth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the eighty-seventh ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the eighty-eighth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the eighty-ninth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the ninetieth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the ninety-first ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the ninety-second ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the ninety-third ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the ninety-fourth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the ninety-fifth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the ninety-sixth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the ninety-seventh ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the ninety-eighth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the ninety-ninth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years." "Ah!" said the doctor, "that was the one hundredth ring." "And I'll be shot," said the other, "the next ten years."

A CANTON TERM.—When I first went to Cambridge, says Gustus Wright, I was so keen on the water that I could not keep away from it. I had a very easy, it is observed, for me to take part money; I was a very good swimmer, and I was fond of it. I was a very good swimmer, and I was fond of it. I was a very good swimmer, and I was fond of it.